

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.

A Peace That Paved the Way for the American Revolution.

On February 10, 1763, there was signed one of the most momentous treaties ever concluded in the history of the world; for it not only decided whether the Latin or the Anglo-Saxon race should be supreme in North America, not only deposed France from her position of a colonial power of the first rank, but it ended a war which had taught the American colonies to think, act and feel for themselves in terms of distinctive nationality, had laid the foundations for the American Revolution and developed the genius of George Washington.

Unlike the other wars which had disturbed the American colonies and called upon the colonists to shed their blood in backing up some European quarrel in which they had no interest, this war was begun in the American wilds over American questions, and its main theater of action was American soil. It is known in America as the French and Indian war.

French and English Quarrel.

Scarcely was the ink dried on the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle when the French and English began to quarrel over the boundaries of that indefinite region of "Arcadia," which had been ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. On the Ohio a land company claimed under a charter from George II vast stretches of land which the French claimed lay in French territory. The governor of Canada sent a military force from Montreal to drive out the English settlers and establish posts. The governor of Virginia decided to send a "person of distinction" to inquire into this, and selected George Washington, then twenty-one years of age. The French commandant declared he would hold his ground.

The next spring Washington went out with an expedition to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where now is Pittsburgh. Reaching the Great Meadows he learned of the approach of a French force and attacked it,

killing and taking prisoners almost the entire party. The ball was opened and Washington had opened it.

It is not necessary to go over the history of the French and Indian war which was closed by the treaty of Paris nine years later. Every school-boy knows of Braddock's defeat and Wolf's victory. Washington, as an officer of the Virginia militia and as aid to Braddock, learned the art of war by experience and so distinguished himself that his name was known in Europe. Quebec fell in September of 1759, Montreal surrendered in 1760, and Canada fell into the power of the English. Spain joined France in 1761 and a British fleet and army, to which New York and New England contributed, captured Havana the next year. The commerce of France was almost swept from the seas by British cruisers and Spain was not able to carry on her commerce with her American colonies.

British Proposed Peace.

The British proposed a peace. Their terms were hard but Choiseul, the French minister, said: "What can we do? The English are drunk with success and we are not in a condition to abuse their pride."

Preliminaries were signed at Paris on November 3 and a definite treaty on February 10 the next year. To England was ceded, besides islands in the West Indies, Canada, Louisiana as far west as the Mississippi, but excluding New Orleans and the territory immediately around it. New Orleans and Louisiana west of the Mississippi France gave to Spain for her aid. Of all her North American possessions France retained only the little islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre and a right in the fisheries. Havana was given up to Spain by England in return for Florida.

Quilzot says: "The humiliation was deep, the loss irreparable. But the hour was coming for that supreme struggle which should give to the world the United States of America."

TREATY OF PARIS, 1783.

Peace Pact That Settled Questions Opened by American Revolution Not Signed for Two Years After Surrender of Cornwallis.

As is being proved now, it is a simpler thing to start a war than to end one—a "more complicated matter to take such a show off the stage than to put it on."

The surrender of Cornwallis in October of 1781 practically ended the war of the American Revolution; but it was not until September 3, of 1783, nearly two years later, that the definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris. Almost all the intervening time was spent in negotiations. Franklin, John Adams, Jay and Laurens had been sent to Paris to be ready for the formulation of a peace. All sensible British statesmen were convinced that the independence of the colonies was an accomplished fact; but the king, and the reactionaries with whom he had surrounded himself, were stubbornly bent on continuing the war. It was proposed to make it a "war of posts" as the facility of transporting another great army to America was apparent. Gibraltar was besieged by the Spanish and the success of the American arms had inspired Holland to break off relations with England in the very year Cornwallis surrendered and had induced the northern nations under the guise of neutrality to form a league.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

England wanted peace and America wanted peace; the question was who should make the first move. At last General Conway, on Washington's birthday, February 22 of 1782, made a motion in the house of commons against continuing the war. It was lost by one vote, but carried five days later by a majority of 19. This meant the downfall of the ministry and the formation of a new one favorable to peace. Rickingham's ministry came in on March 20. Lord Shelburne was secretary of state for the home department and Charles James Fox for foreign affairs. Now, if America was a matter for Fox to handle—if it wasn't, the task belonged to Shelburne. Franklin saw two strings to his bow and wrote to the home minister, preferring to deal with the chauvinistic Fox. Shelburne quietly sent Richard Oswald over to Paris. Franklin was alone. Adams was in Holland negotiating a loan; Jay had gone to Spain and Laurens, who had been captured on his way from America and confined in the tower, had just been released on parole and had gone to Holland. Franklin had a free hand. He calmly suggested that England cede Canada to the United States. Oswald went back to London with this proposition, coming back to reject it and to ask guarantees for the loyalists in America and the payment of British debts, and offering complete independence with the Penobscot as the eastern boundary of the new nation. Franklin wrote to Jay to come back from Spain saying, "She has been for four years considering whether she will treat with us—let her take forty."

Fox got wind of what was going on and sent over Mr. Grenville with the

proposition that the independence of the United States should be granted, but to France! A proposition rejected by both Franklin and France.

Treaty of Pacification.

King Louis and his government were filled with anger when they heard of the signing of this treaty in which they had not been allowed to meddle. But they calmed down and on September 3 of the next year, nine months after Franklin's treaty, a "Treaty of Pacification" between Spain, France and England was signed.

Franklin's treaty became effective; Conquests made by France and England during the war were exchanged; Tobago and the Senegal river were ceded to France. Pondicherry (French India) was enlarged. Spain was confirmed in her possession of Florida and Minorca. Holland recovered all her possessions except Negapatnam in India. In the boundary negotiations Great Britain insisted that the western line of the United States should be the Alleghenies. The Americans replied in effect:

"Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778-9 captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes and took possession of the Illinois country. We have been in possession ever since. We are in possession now. The country is ours clear to the Mississippi and we are going to keep it."

The United States had its way. Now mark the result! The fact that the United States owned to the Mississippi caused it to make the "Louisiana Purchase" of Napoleon in 1803, by which it got more than one million square miles of unexplored wilderness extending to the Rockies. In the next generation the Americans had explored this wilderness and were settling it and were in full march westward, with their faces set to the Pacific. Followed the war with Mexico, the capture of California and the completion of the march across the continent.

The guiding hand of Providence raised up George Rogers Clark. The capture of General Hamilton at Vincennes should be listed in the "decisive battles of the world." The fixing of the Mississippi as America's western boundary, next to the recognition of her independence, was the most important article of the treaty of Paris, 1783.

Huge Boulders.

There are numerous well-authenticated cases of boulders weighing half a pound and more, but claims which go far beyond this meager weight are made. Stones of six to eight pounds are said to have fallen in Namur in 1719, and the missionary, Father Hue, who ought to be a credible witness, records the fall in Tartary, in 1843, of a block of ice as big as a millstone, which took three days to melt. In May, 1802, a Hungarian village reported a 1,110-pound block, requiring eight men to remove it; and in Tippecanoe's time, one as big as an elephant was said to have fallen near Seringapatam.

Freedom Through the Truth

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TEXT—And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.—John 8:32

Knowledge of the truth concerning God and man as revealed in the Scriptures has ever been the source of freedom in the world struggle for civil and religious liberty.



When Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free," he referred to truth which centers in his own personality. In John's gospel he says, "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life: no man cometh to the Father but by me." Again he said: "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." The truth which is the source of freedom, is thus not a principle, but a person. The so-called Christian living of all ages has been marred by substituting things for Christ himself: a creed for a Christ, a system for a Savior, a plan of redemption for a Redeemer, or even the church for Christ himself. Thus thousands have joined the churches with no more spiritual experience of union with Christ than if they had joined the Grangers or Elks.

Freedom From the Guilt of Sin.

Knowledge of the incarnate, sin-bearing Christ and the personal acceptance of him as Savior brings freedom from the guilt of sin. We shall never in this life measure the full meaning of Christ's death, but Bethlehem, Gethsemane, Calvary and Olivet bear the footprints of our Father God seeking lost humanity through his only begotten son, Jesus Christ. Freedom from guilt is secured by accepting the finished work of Christ.

Knowledge of the sinless and triumphant Christ and surrender of one's life to his control, through the Spirit, is the source of freedom from the power of sin. No truth is more plainly taught in the gospel than that Jesus saved his people from their sins by the indwelling of his very life in them. The union of believers to Christ is as vital and real as the union of the branch with the vine. Believers are to live as indwelt and energized by Christ's life and to be fruit-bearers through his life. "Walk in the Spirit and ye shall not fulfill the lusts of the flesh" is the divine injunction. Christ within brings victory over sin. His holy fire will blaze and burn and cleanse, and even turn our temptations into sources of power.

Freedom From the Fear of Death.

Knowledge of Christ as victor over death and as our risen and ascended Lord gives freedom from bondage to the fear of death. Death is a fearful thing apart from fellowship with Christ. But knowing of Christ's triumph over death, and trusting his faithfulness and power we have no need to fear. On a night of darkness and storm a Christian physician was called upon to visit a dying friend. He made the journey through rain and sleet and entered the lighted room where the friend was dying. The man, though a professing Christian, was not firm in faith and was without fear. Frankly he said: "I feel that I am going out into unknown realms, and I dread it." Just then the physician's little dog whined and scratched at the door for admission. The physician said: "My little dog has never been at this door before, and knows nothing of what is to be found within this room, but he knows that I, his master and human friend, am here, so he is not afraid, but yearns to enter." The dying man caught the meaning and rested his hope on the waiting Christ.

Because of what Christ is and because of where he is, we can be free from the bondage of fear as we face the future. He is the ascended Savior and is preparing a place for us. He is the interceding Savior and knows the help we need in time of trial. He is the glorified Savior and will share his glory with us. Heaven's light will be the gladness of his countenance. Is it not enough that he has said: "Whoso serveth me, him will my Father honor; and where I am there shall also my servant be?"

The Chemistry of Ethics.

The pathway of God to one heart is through another heart. John Smith or Mary Jones may possess that heart. Every atom in the universe acts on every other atom. But each atom acts most strongly on the atom that is nearest. The big things in life are accomplished by those who are faithful in the matter of the little things. The duty for every man and woman is the next duty. In the last analysis the mountains all reduce to grains and the ocean to drops. If the world is beautiful in its vastness it is because it is beautiful in its atoms.—Christian Herald.

FIELD BIG CROPS

Main Seeds From Western Canada Do Well in Ohio.

Demand for Them Is Bound to Add Value to the Land of Our Northern Neighbor, Now to Be Had Cheap.

A large area of the land in several counties in Ohio prepared for spring seeding will be seeded with Marquis wheat—a spring variety. This wheat is imported from Western Canada. It was about three years ago that the first of this seed was imported into the States, and the result, watched each succeeding year, proved that Ohio soil and spring seeding was a success. The demand for the seed has now become so great that one of the largest seed houses in the state, that has been purchasing from Western Canada farmers and importing it, has decided to purchase a large block of land in that country for the purpose of growing the grain themselves. They will devote a considerable portion of their Western Canada holdings to growing oats, barley and rye. Their action is a strong endorsement of the product. For some time past a considerable quantity of seed oats has also been imported. The prolific yield reported was what probably gave an impetus to the introduction of wheat.

It was found, though, after a couple of years the quality of the oats, as well as the yield, began to deteriorate when grown seed was used, making it necessary for fresh importations every couple of years. It is possible that the same experience may follow the growing of Western Canada wheat. In fact it is quite probable, and the Ohio farmer will find it necessary to import every two years.

With the success that has followed the Ohio farmers' experiments with this imported seed it is possible other states now growing winter wheat will begin growing spring wheat. It may therefore be taken for granted that Western Canada, in addition to its ability to produce hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat possessing the greatest percentage of gluten of any wheat in the world, will shortly be called upon to provide the seed that will be grown on the additional acres in the United States that may be devoted to spring wheat.

It is a well-established fact that the further north any product of the farm can be brought to a state of maturity, the more vigorous it becomes. This has been proven in the grains that have been produced in Western Canada; it has been shown in the development of its horses, its cattle, its sheep and its hogs; also in its people. The neighbor to the north really has a splendid future before him, and many years will not have passed before the lands that are selling today at much less than their producing value will bring prices more commensurate with their true worth than they do today. Think of lands that yield in their operation a profit of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars an acre a year selling at figures less than \$40 an acre. It does not require a mathematician to figure the percentage of profit. It is unfair to these lands to ask them to continue these profits for long. So it is safe to make the prediction that in a very few years they will place themselves on a parity with other lands that today produce less and sell for much more.—Advertisement.

Slender Returns.

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"Oh, yes; I raised a smile."

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He Thought of Father.

The twilight was wistful and sad. "Listen," she said, in a tense voice. "Hear the howling of the wind among the trembling trees. See how mournful lies the waning light on the hills. This chilly desolation! Oh! does it not make you feel that in life there is too much of cold, too much of bleakness?"

"Well, no," he answered, candidly. "Father, you see, is in the gas stove business."

Vain Escape.

"I am not rich enough to give you a large contribution to this cause."

"That is a poor excuse."

Pixtonic love is a sort of prologue to the real thing.

The woman who fails to say "because" has some other excuse.

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